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Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
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Report of the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998

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I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 1998/13 of 28 July 1998, the Economic and Social Council recommended to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders". In that draft resolution, the Assembly would decide to hold the Tenth Congress in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000. The Assembly would also decide that the theme of the Tenth Congress should be "Crime and justice: meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century". The Assembly would approve a provisional agenda for the Tenth Congress that would include the following four substantive items:

(a) Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system;

(b) International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century;

(c) Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments;

(d) Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process.

2. In the same draft resolution, the General Assembly would endorse the programme of work for the Tenth Congress, including the holding of four practically oriented, technical workshops on the following subjects: combating corruption; crimes related to the computer network; community involvement in crime prevention; and women in the criminal justice system.

3. In the same draft resolution, the Assembly would request the Tenth Congress to elaborate a single declaration containing its recommendations on the various substantive items of its agenda. The Assembly would also request the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session to prepare a draft declaration for submission to the Tenth Congress, taking into account the results of the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth Congress, and would urge the regional preparatory meetings to examine the substantive agenda items and workshop topics of the Tenth Congress and to make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be considered by the Commission.

4. Accordingly, the Western Asian Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders examined the substantive agenda items and workshop topics of the Tenth Congress and formulated recommendations to be considered as elements for the draft declaration. The Meeting carried out its work on the basis of a discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings (A/CONF.187/PM.1), which served as an annotated agenda, and a discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth Congress (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1).

II. Recommendations

5. The Meeting agreed that the action-oriented recommendations presented below, which reflect the Western Asian perspective, should be considered by the Commission in its preparation of the draft declaration to be submitted to the Tenth Congress. The Meeting emphasized that the recommendations would require concerted action at all levels in order to facilitate the active worldwide promotion of criminal justice policies and processes aimed at social justice, respect for human dignity, freedom, equality and security. The recommendations would require action by the following partners and actors, as well as the recognition of their respective roles and contributions: Governments; national, regional, interregional and international institutions; intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; and various segments of civil society, including the mass media and the private sector.

Topic 1. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system

6. The quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders should continue to provide a unique global forum for the exchange of experiences, data and other information on strengthening the rule of law and for the periodic stocktaking of crime and justice developments, in order to enable high-level criminal justice officials, practitioners, experts and researchers to obtain a worldwide perspective of future challenges.

7. A comprehensive approach should be adopted in regard to meeting technical assistance needs of developing countries.

8. Member States should be systematically provided with information and guidance on the technical assistance activities and services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, which should take into account relevant United Nations criminal justice policy objectives.

9. The United Nations should continue to provide technical assistance in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the goal being to prevent juvenile delinquents from engaging in adult criminality, thus forestalling the intergenerational transmission of criminal behaviour patterns and re-establishing legitimate social, cultural and economic values.

10. Technical assistance activities of the United Nations aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime should be further developed in order to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to deal more effectively with newly emerging forms of such crime at various levels. Increased priority should be given to cross-border trafficking in human beings and illicit trafficking in firearms and cultural property.

11. Increased attention should be paid to the close relationship between crime and poverty and to the issue of crimes committed in order to survive or to ensure the continued existence of the perpetrator and/or his or her family.

Topic 2. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century

12. The United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme should continue to carry out its activities aimed at elaborating a draft convention against transnational organized crime. It should also contribute its expertise to the ongoing regional and interregional legislative work on the prevention and control of terrorism.

13. Special attention should be given to ensuring the well-informed and effective use of extradition and mutual legal assistance in combating the various forms of transnational crime.

14. Priority should be given to combating corruption, currency counterfeiting, money-laundering, trafficking in human beings and illicit trafficking in drugs, cultural property and firearms.

Topic 3. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments

15. Domestic legislation that does not fully deal with crimes connected to xenophobia or racial hatred or resulting from ethnic conflict should be reviewed with a view to arriving at new legal, socio-political and economic solutions permitting the reduction of intra-group and internal tensions in order to prevent the commission of such crimes.

16. Because new forms of crime have been facilitated by the use of computers and computerized networks, a new international legal instrument should be developed as soon as possible to cover the trans-border investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences related to the abuse of computer networks.

17. Standardized international rules should be agreed upon for collecting, handling and sharing electronic evidence by domestic and foreign courts, in order to reduce the possibility of offenders being acquitted for lack of evidence and to deliver justice to both domestic and foreign offenders without undue delay.

18. In keeping pace with relevant new technological developments, such as electronic fingerprinting and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) tests, increased attention should be paid to their application, ensuring that the validity of criminal evidence obtained by such methods is not called into question in court.

19. The international criminal justice community should be made aware of cultural and religious values that protect the privacy of individuals and families, as well as of the challenge posed by infringements of privacy resulting from the increasing application by law enforcement entities of new information technologies in criminal investigations.

Topic 4. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process

20. Closer legal cooperation should be promoted with regard to the passing and enforcing of criminal judgements in Western Asia by adopting more viable arrangements for more effective prosecution through extradition and the transfer of criminal proceedings.

21. Examining the accountability of criminal justice systems should include measuring the performance of those systems in terms of recidivism rates and including a comparison of the recidivism rates of more conventional measures with those of alternative measures, especially reconciliation and restorative justice.

22. Due attention should be given to dealing with offenders through means other than imprisonment, taking into account the local and regional traditions in that regard, the effectiveness of non-custodial measures and the fact that the success of alternatives to imprisonment depends on the classification and selection of offences, offenders and victims amenable to such measures.

23. A fair and well-functioning criminal justice process should cover the special situation of women in order to ensure just and equitable treatment.

III. Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and venue of the Meeting

24. The Meeting was held in Beirut from 11 to 13 November 1998.

B. Attendance

25. The Meeting was attended by representatives and experts from States members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and observers from Member States of the United Nations, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies in the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. A list of participants is contained in annex I.

C. Opening of the Meeting

26. The Meeting was opened by the representative of the Executive Secretary of ESCWA. A statement was also made by a representative of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat.

D. Election of officers

27. The Meeting elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Abdel Karim Ibrahim (Lebanon)

Vice-Chairman: Abdel Raheem Al-Ghamdi (Saudi Arabia)

Rapporteur: Ahmed Said Mohammed Al Hassani (Oman)

E. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

28. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Consideration of the four substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Tenth United Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders:

   (a) Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system;

   (b) International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century;

   (c) Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments;

   (d) Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process.
4. Consideration of the workshops to be held at the Tenth Congress:

   (a) Workshop on combating corruption;

   (b) Workshop on crimes related to the computer network;

   (c) Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention;

   (d) Workshop on women in the criminal justice system.
5. Consideration of recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft declaration to be submitted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session to the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.
6. Consideration and adoption of the report of the Meeting.
7. Closure of the Meeting.

F. Closure of the Meeting

29. The Chairman, in a closing statement, drew the participants' attention to the fact that, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/13, the duration of the regional preparatory meetings had been shortened from five to three days and, consequently, delegations had not only

a very limited amount of time in which to peruse the documentation but also less time to act on it during the meetings. Further limitations included the availability of interpretation services for a maximum of six hours per day. He stated that there should be a review of the resources allocated to the quinquennial congresses.

IV. Consideration of the four substantive items of the provisional agenda for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

30. Many speakers stressed the importance of the quinquennial congresses, particularly for the continued exchange of experiences, data and other information among high-level criminal justice officials, specialists, experts and researchers, with a view to laying out programmes and plans for achieving the goals for the next century in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Topic I. Promoting the rule of law and strengthening the criminal justice system

31. Participants noted that in Western Asia attention had traditionally been paid to protecting members of society from the threat of crime. They stressed the importance of continued efforts in strengthening criminal justice systems, including at the global and regional levels. It was stated that there was a need to take into account national and regional differences and characteristics.

32. It was stated that efforts to develop criminal justice systems needed to be based on an adequate understanding of the importance of the rule of law to social progress and development. Laws should be updated so that they were in conformity with the new realities of society. Laws should not be an impediment to development but should help socio-economic progress.

33. Participants noted that greater attention should continue to be given to the sociological aspects (e.g. poverty) that led to criminal behaviour. The media could have a negative influence on various segments of society, as it might encourage law violations and criminal behaviour. More attention should be given to the issue of crimes committed in order to survive and to ensure the continued existence of the perpetrator and/or his or her family. In sum, there was a need to consider more closely the relationship between crime and poverty and to place more emphasis on the eradication of poverty. Poverty led to lack of education, which in turn could result in increased juvenile delinquency and increased crime in general.

34. Participants underlined the importance of adopting a comprehensive and all-encompassing approach to meeting the technical assistance needs of developing countries. It was stated that the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme should systematically provide to States more information and guidance on general goals of technical assistance projects, as well as details regarding specific projects. Steps should be taken to ensure that future projects take into account relevant United Nations criminal justice policy objectives.

35. Participants stressed the need to continue to provide United Nations technical assistance in juvenile delinquency prevention, the goal being to prevent juvenile offenders from engaging in adult criminality; thus, steps should be taken to ensure the separation of young offenders from adult offenders in correctional institutions. Legitimate social, cultural and economic values should be re-established through general policy measures, such as education, social intervention and rehabilitation.

36. Participants called for the further development of United Nations technical assistance activities aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime, in order to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme to deal more effectively with newly emerging forms of such crime at various levels. It was suggested that the preparation of a guide listing technical assistance services available in the Programme might be useful. Participants noted the valuable role that field offices could play in facilitating the provision of such technical assistance, in particular, the role of United Nations Development Programme resident coodinators.

Topic II. International cooperation in combating transnational crime: new challenges in the twenty-first century

37. The Meeting noted that numerous forms of transnational crime had rapidly evolved in a short period of time and that, therefore, the Tenth Congress should consider the question of extradition and mutual legal assistance, including how such legal instruments would be dealt with in elaborating an international convention against transnational organized crime. The Meeting welcomed the fact that the draft convention being prepared attempted to

encompass the various forms of transnational organized crime, including those that were newly emerging. The Meeting took note of the Arab Convention on Terrorism and the proposal made by the Organization of Islamic States to elaborate a treaty against terrorism. The Meeting commended the work currently under way in the United Nations to elaborate international instruments to counter various forms of terrorism.

38. Participants noted that combating corruption was a priority in Western Asia. Participants stressed the value of the manual prepared by the Secretariat on action against corruption and bribery.[1] Participants noted that corruption was criminalized under Islamic law. A further priority in the region was the prevention of currency counterfeiting, which could have devastating effects on national economies. They stressed that appropriate measures to prevent counterfeiting needed to be established, including new legislation providing severe penalties for such crime.

39. Participants noted that another priority was the prevention of money-laundering. In their view, the focus of attention should be on the prevention of money-laundering and not on the elimination of bank secrecy itself. They noted that it was essential to introduce legislation that criminalized money-laundering activities. They called for the establishment of guidelines and instructions for financial institutes on the verification of customers and money sources, in pursuance of the 40 recommendations elaborated by the Financial Action Task Force.

40. Problems related to drug abuse and drug trafficking were considered major priorities in the region. In several countries in the region, measures against drug trafficking had already been implemented. Regional cooperation had proved to be particularly valuable in that area. Participants called for further strengthening of regional cooperation to combat drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Topic III. Effective crime prevention: keeping pace with new developments

41. Participants noted that the Islamic legal system provided for active crime prevention measures. They also noted the important role that traditional values in the region played in crime prevention and called for the promotion of adherence to those values. They stressed that there was a need to elaborate comprehensive measures to improve crime prevention efforts. Such measures should include modernizing law enforcement and security agencies and providing state-of-the art equipment and training in the use of such equipment. Upgrading the skills of law enforcement personnel was considered essential, as was encouraging the pursuit of careers in law enforcement.

42. Participants emphasized the importance of identifying the most effective ways of involving local communities in crime prevention efforts. It was suggested that rehabilitation centres, in particular rehabilitation centres for juvenile delinquents, should be established or strengthened.

43. Participants noted that countries in Western Asia were not faced with problems involving racism. The Meeting was of the opinion that in countries in parts of the world where there were crimes related to xenophobia or racial hatred or crimes resulting from ethnic conflict, existing domestic legislation might not fully deal with those crimes and should therefore be reviewed, with a view to identifying solutions for preventing such crimes.

44. Concern was expressed for the rapidly increasing incidence of crime related to and committed through the use of modern technologies. Those new forms of crime necessitated the sharing of expertise and experiences at the national and international levels, as well as the adapting of existing legislation or the adopting of new legislation that took into account regional characteristics. The Meeting emphasized that, because new forms of crime had been facilitated by the use of computers and computerized networks, there was an urgent need to develop a new international legal instrument to cover the trans-border investigation, prosecution and adjudication of offences related to the abuse of computer networks.

45. It was necessary to make the international criminal justice community aware of the Islamic shariah, with regard to protecting the privacy of individuals and families, and the challenge posed by infringements of privacy resulting from the increasing application by law enforcement authorities of new information technologies in criminal investigations. The Meeting stressed the individual's right to privacy: law enforcement measures might infringe on it only to safeguard society.

46. Participants were of the opinion that the international criminal justice community should agree on a set of standardized rules for collecting, handling and sharing electronic evidence by domestic and foreign courts, in order to reduce the possibility of offenders being acquitted for lack of evidence and to deliver justice to both domestic and foreign offenders without undue delay.

47. It was suggested that, in keeping pace with new technological developments in crime prevention strategies and programmes, for example, electronic fingerprinting and DNA tests, more attention must be paid by Governments and criminal justice professionals to their application, allowing for no loopholes through which the value of the evidence obtained using such new methods could be called into question in court.

48. Participants noted the value of statistical research, which, if not wholly accurate or reliable, reflected emerging trends on which Governments should take action.

Topic IV. Offenders and victims: accountability and fairness in the justice process

49. Participants stressed the importance of procedural rules in ensuring accountability and fairness in the justice process and the need to strengthen efforts to follow existing standards and norms regarding offenders and victims.

50. Participants noted that social traditions should continue to be relied on in the treatment of offenders as a source of alternatives to incarceration. They also noted that other alternative measures, including precautionary measures, should continue to be used as well. It was emphasized that the proper functioning of social justice systems depended on the performance of those systems and comparing the recidivism rates of more conventional measures with those of alternative measures, taking into account the types of crime and the classification of offenders.

51. Participants drew attention to the importance of the development and promotion of conflict settlement through non-custodial measures such as reconciliation. There should be proper screening to determine which cases could be dealt with on the basis of reconciliation.

52. The Meeting stressed the importance of fairness and effectiveness of criminal justice processes. It was stated that particular attention must be given to the situation of women as offenders and/or victims of crime.

53. Participants emphasized the value of continued and improved coordination and cooperation in the administration of justice and crime prevention in view of the increased internationalization of crime. They emphasized the value of judicial assistance between countries.

V. Consideration of the workshops to be held at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A. Workshop on combating corruption

54. The Meeting endorsed the scope of the workshop on combating corruption, which complemented action against corruption undertaken by the United Nations, such as the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Code of Conduct for Public Officials (Assembly resolution 51/59 of 12 December 1996) and the United Nations Declaration against Corruption and Bribery in International Commercial Transactions (Assembly resolution 51/191 of 16 December 1996). The Meeting reviewed with appreciation a conference room paper prepared by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (A/CONF.187/RPM/ CRP.2). The Meeting was of the opinion that, in considering the question of modernizing investigation, prosecution and the judicial process, participants in the workshop on corruption should pay particular attention to the role of internal investigative mechanisms in State agencies, which might prove useful in the early identification of cases involving corruption.

B. Workshop on crimes related to the computer network

55. The Meeting reviewed the discussion guides (A/CONF.187/PM.1 and Add.1) and other information provided by the Secretariat and the report on crimes related to the computer network submitted by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/CONF.187/RPM/CRP.3).

56. The Meeting acknowledged the importance of the workshop on crimes related to the computer network, in view of the rapid expansion of new information technologies and the accompanying abuse of those technologies for criminal purposes. Participants emphasized that the various forms of crime, including racketeering, gambling and the distribution of child and adult

pornography through computer networks, in view of their virtual, or non-physical, nature, necessitated discussion at the global level. The Meeting was of the view that, because of the problems experienced by States in coping with the growing national and transnational legal problems that resulted from that type of crime, action-oriented recommendations and practical solutions were urgently required. The Meeting emphasized that the Tenth Congress, due to its global nature, was the appropriate forum in which such work could be undertaken.

C. Workshop on community involvement in crime prevention

57. Participants expressed great interest in the various substantive aspects of the workshop on community involvement in crime prevention. They noted the importance and viability of the concept of prevention of crime through environmental design, including urban planning, and street and house architecture. It was mentioned that, in some developing countries, those concepts had been included in the planning and designing of residential areas, as part of crime prevention strategies. Participants noted that cooperation in crime prevention could only be effective when mutual trust and respect existed between communities and law enforcement agencies. The Meeting agreed that the workshop should pay considerable attention to demonstrating viable examples of representational community policing of ethnic groups, including the ensuring of community confidence in the criminal justice system, and protection from criminal victimization. The Meeting also agreed that the workshop should also consider the value of public awareness campaigns to educate members of ethnic communities regarding values and traditions of the country in which they had taken up residence.

D. Workshop on women in the criminal justice system

58. The Meeting took note of the aspects of the workshop on women in the criminal justice system presented in the discussion guide (A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1, paras. 75-91) and reviewed the draft plan for the preparation of the workshop, submitted by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (A/CONF.187/RPM/CRP.1). It discussed various social, cultural and legal factors, from a regional perspective, concerning women vis-à-vis criminal justice systems, as criminal justice practitioners, offenders and victims of crime. After reviewing the range of issues relating to female criminality, the treatment of female offenders and the question of women practitioners, the Meeting recommended that the exploitation of women through illicit trafficking practices, including trafficking of women to countries other than those of their origin, should also be dealt with. It was suggested that the workshop could examine existing and proposed mechanisms for international law enforcement cooperation, in an effort to develop remedial action for female victims of illicit traffickers. Participants particularly welcomed the fact that the goal of the workshop would be to advance the status of women, achieve gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. They stressed the need for exploring various mechanisms to introduce gender balance in law, policy and practice in order to achieve that goal. The Meeting agreed that gender mainstreaming, as promoted by the United Nations, was a valid policy objective that should be stressed at the workshop and comprehensively implemented by Member States.

Notes

[1] *International Review of Criminal Policy*, Nos. 41 and 42 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.IV.4).

Annex I

List of participants

Regional members and associate members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Jordan	Sufyan Qudah, Diplomatic Attaché, Embassy of Jordan, Beirut
Kuwait	Naser Al-Nasrallah, Acting Under-Secretary, Ministry of Justice
	Zakaria Al-Ansari, Officer-in-Charge, International Relations, Ministry of Justice
Lebanon	Abdel Karim Ibrahim, Brigadier General, Commander of the Internal Security Forces Institute
	Antoine Lteif, General, Internal Security Forces
	Mahmoud Rida, General, Internal Security Forces
	Elias Daoud, General, Internal Security Forces
	Jacques Bakyaev, Captain, Internal Security Forces
Oman	Ahmed Said Mohammed Al Hassani, Crime and Punishment Researcher, Magistrate Court
Qatar	Ali Sultan M. Al-Kawari, Colonel, Deputy Director, Office of the Minister of Interior for Studies and International Cooperation
Saudi Arabia	Abdel Raheem Al-Ghamdi, Director General, Crime Prevention Research Centre, Ministry of the Interior
	Mutleg Ben Saleh Al-Dabjan, Investigation and General Prosecution Commission
	Abdullah Ben Abdul Rahman Al-Youssef, Colonel, Investigation and Public Prosecution Authority
	Fahd Nasser Al-Manna, Ministry of the Interior
	Abdul Rahman Hanndan Al-Shemrani, Adviser, Ministry of the Interior
	Mohammad Muhanna Al-Sayari, Researcher, Ministry of the Interior
	Mohammad Ben Nasser Al-Owlah, Captain, Ministry of the Interior
Syrian Arab Republic	Mahmoud Alkam, General, Director, Criminal Security Department, Criminal Police
	Ali Darbouli, Brigadier, Director, Anti Narcotic Administration
Yemen	Abdallah M. A. Aimuhalwi, Ministère plénipotentiaire auprès de l'ambassade de la République du Yémen, Beirut

Observers

Austria	Peter Festin, Austrian Chamber of Commerce in Beirut
Holy See	Antonio Maria Vegliò, Monseigneur, Nonce apostolique au Liban
	Dominique Mamberti, Monseigneur, Conseiller de nonciature
	Boutros Arsanios, Avocat à la Cour

United Nations Secretariat

Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

United Nations bodies

United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme

Specialized agencies in the United Nations system

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

International Committee of the Red Cross

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International Federation Terre des Hommes

Experts

Toni M. Issa, Président, Association pour le développement du droit et de l'informatique au Liban

Annex II

List of documents

Basic documents

A/CONF.187/PM.1	Discussion guide for the regional preparatory meetings for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.187/PM.1/Add.1	Discussion guide on the workshops, ancillary meetings, symposia and exhibits to be held at the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.187/RPM/CRP.1	Workshop on women in the criminal justice system: draft plan for the preparation of the workshop, submitted by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations
A/CONF.187/RPM/CRP.2	The Tenth Congress workshop on combating corruption, submitted by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
A/CONF.187/RPM/CRP.3	Report of the expert meeting on crimes related to the computer network, submitted by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.187/RPM.2/L.1 and Add.1-3	Draft report

Background documents

A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1	Report of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/1998/30 and Corr.1	Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its seventh session
E/CN.15/1998/2	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/CN.15/1998/5	Report of the meeting of the inter-sessional open-ended intergovernmental group of experts on the elaboration of a preliminary draft of a possible comprehensive international convention against organized transnational crime held at Warsaw from 2 to 6 February 1998

E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.1	Recommendations of the African Regional Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held at Dakar from 21 to 23 July 1997
E/CN.15/1998/6/Add.2	Report of the Asian Ministerial Workshop on Organized Transnational Crime and Corruption, held at Manila from 23 to 25 March 1998
E/CN.15/1996/15	Report of the Secretary-General on proposals for the preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
E/CN.15/1997/2 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Report of the Secretary-General on preparations for the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders